

**7003 to 7010.**

From Mexico. A collection of plants received through Dr. J. N. Rose, July 15, 1901.

Doctor Rose's numbers are appended, no further data being on hand regarding the plants.

**7003.** MAMMILLARIA sp.  
(No. 204).

**7007.** MANFREDA sp. (No. 229).

**7004.** MAMMILLARIA sp.  
(No. 225).

**7008.** HYMENOCALLIS sp.  
(No. 230).

**7005.** ERYNGIUM sp. (No. 227).

**7009.** OXALIS PRINGLEI sp.  
(No. 233).

**7006.** CISSUS sp. (No. 228).

**7010.** OXALIS sp. (No. 234).

**7011. FICUS SYCOMORUS.****Sycamore fig.**

From Biskra, Algeria. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 719, June 14, 1901), July 17, 1901.

"This is the sacred fig of the Egyptians. The fruit is produced in very large numbers on the main branches and trunk of the tree, being borne in clusters. The tree is used in Egypt extensively as an avenue tree, and forms one of the characteristic landscape trees of Egypt. Along the canals it grows luxuriantly and attains large dimensions. The trunk is often 2 feet or more in diameter, and the spread of the branches makes it an excellent shade tree. The objection is made by old residents, and, I feel, quite justly, that it is a 'dirty' tree, i. e., drops continually débris of green fruit and fruit stalks which have to be cleaned up. As a fruit, it is not highly esteemed by any but Arabs, who will eat almost anything. It is dry and mealy, and personally I do not care for it. The Arabs in Biskra, and also in Egypt, have a practice of cutting off the tips of the immature figs in order to make them ripen. Mr. Columbo, of Biskra, asserts that three days after this cutting is done the cut figs become twice as large as the uncut ones and develop a not unpleasant taste. It is quite possible that in Texas and Louisiana this fig might be keenly appreciated by children and even by adults." (*Fairchild.*)

**7012. QUEBRACHIA LORENTZII.****Quebracho colorado.**

From Terr. Nac. de Misiones, Argentina. Presented by Mr. W. G. Davis, of Cordoba. Received July 17, 1901.

"These trees are found in the central northern sections of the Republic. In the provinces of Catamarca and Rioj and San Luis the rainfall rarely exceeds 300 mm. a year. Over a large extent of the quebracho forests in Santiago del Estero the average rainfall does not exceed 200 mm." (*Davis.*) (See No. 6828.)

**7013. ASPIDOSPERMA QUEBRACHO-BLANCO.****Quebracho blanco.**

From Terr. Nac. de Misiones, Argentina. Presented by Mr. W. G. Davis, of Cordoba. Received July 17, 1901.

See No. 6828.

**7014. COLA ACUMINATA.****Kola nut.**

From Hope Gardens, Kingston, Jamaica. Received through the director, Dr. William Fawcett, July 18, 1901.

**7015. CUCUMIS MELO.****Muskmelon.**

From Bassousa, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 633, May 1, 1901), July 1, 1901.

*Shaman.* "A variety of cantaloupe said to be small, oblong, often egg-shaped, and of a peculiarly delicate flavor. Very highly spoken of by Englishmen in Egypt. Bassousa is the most noted melon-growing center of Egypt." (*Fairchild.*)